

against Hamas and prove to the Israeli people and to the United States that he is truly a proponent of peace and an opponent of violence.

Just 2 weeks ago, I embarked on a trip to Israel with a group of congressional colleagues. We mourned the loss of those killed in the bombing at the marketplace on July 30, visited the West Bank and met with both Prime Minister Netanyahu and Chairman Arafat.

During our meeting, I asked Mr. Arafat if he supported the actions of groups like the Hamas. He insisted he did not. Two days ago, Mr. Arafat participated in what he dubbed "unite" meetings and was seen kissing the heads of Hamas operatives. Today that same group has allegedly claimed credit, yes credit, for taking the lives of innocent people.

So far this morning, we have heard that this bombing has killed 6 innocent Israelis and injured more than 165 others.

On my last visit, I found Israel more contentious than it was on my previous trip—2 weeks before the signing of the Oslo peace accord.

As Members of Congress, we all play a role in policy toward the PLO. In my opinion, Mr. Arafat, you must move yourself miles from the actions of groups like the Hamas and take strong action against them, whether it is with your armed services or in another way. Otherwise, I can't understand why the United States should supply your organization with funds and support.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF BETTY SHABAZZ

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Dr. Betty Shabazz, a woman of great courage and dignity, who died tragically on June 23, 1997. We all will miss her presence.

I attended Dr. Shabazz' funeral in New York City, remembering with others how much her work has affected us all. Betty Shabazz was a woman who faced down tragedy and rose above the sadness, emerging strong and powerful. When she could have been bitter and angry, she chose instead a path to peace and hope for the future.

A pillar of strength for all women, she did not live her life in her husband's shadow. Instead, she claimed her place in both the women's rights and civil rights movement. Left a widow after the assassination of her husband, Betty Shabazz triumphed over every hurdle placed in her way. She used her nursing degree to support herself and her six daughters. She returned to school, and received her doctorate in education. She inspired thousands of young people, teaching them about the legacy of Malcolm X. At the time of her death she served as the director of Institutional Advancement and Public Relations at Medgar Evers College, of the City University of New York.

We have come a long way, from when no political leader dared show his face at her husband's funeral, to where thousands of us, irrespective of politics, were united in grief for this wonderful woman. Dr. Betty Shabazz made this journey possible. I expect her work

to be as important and as far reaching as her husband's.

TRIBUTE TO LEGH KNOWLES

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, Mr. RIGGS, and I would like to give our condolences and respect on the passing of Legh Knowles, who died on August 15 in Napa, CA. Once a trumpet player in the Glenn Miller Orchestra, Legh went on to become an accomplished and passionate representative of the wine industry, and chairman of California's famous Beaulieu Vineyard in the Napa Valley. Legh lived a wonderful and productive life, which will be admired for years to come. He will be remembered and missed by his friends and loved ones, and by his peers who knew his passion for life and his fellow man.

Below is a tribute to Legh written by Frank Prial of the New York Times on August 19, offering a kind and appropriate gesture.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 19, 1997]

LEGH KNOWLES IS DEAD AT 78; TRUMPETER HEADED WINERY

(By Frank J. Prial)

Legh Knowles, a trumpet player in the Glenn Miller Orchestra who went on to become chairman of Beaulieu Vineyard, one of California's most famous wineries, and a passionate spokesman for all California wines, died on Friday at a convalescent residence near his home in Napa, Calif. He was 78.

The cause of death was cancer of the esophagus, said his wife, Margaret.

Legh (pronounced lee) Knowles entered the wine business as a complete neophyte: just out of the Air Force in 1948, he answered an advertisement from the California Wine Advisory Board, a trade organization, for someone to promote California wines.

"I didn't know anything about wine," he recalled in a 1986 interview, "but they wanted someone who could stand up before large crowds," and, as a big-band trumpeter, "I'd done a lot of that."

Mr. Knowles played with a number of big bands at various times before entering the service in 1942, but he always looked back on his days with Glenn Miller as the peak of his musical career.

"In 1939, we played 359 nights," he once said. "I can't remember what I did with the other 6."

The nomadic life of a musician prepared him well for the wine business. He moved 13 times in his first 10 years in the business, as spokesman or salesman, and then spent much of the rest of his life on the road.

From the California Wine Advisory Board, Mr. Knowles went to the Taylor Wine Company in New York. And from there, he joined the E. & J. Gallo Winery in California in 1958 for four years of what he later called the toughest and best training he ever had.

"Gallo salesmen had a saying," he recalled. "We don't want most of the business; we want it all."

In 1962, Mr. Knowles moved on to Beaulieu Vineyard, in Rutherford, Calif., in the Napa Valley. It was the golden age of Beaulieu, which was still owned by the family of Georges de Latour, the elegant Frenchman who had founded it at the turn of the century. When Mr. Knowles arrived, Andre Tchelistcheff was making the wine, and the winery's principal label, Georges de Latour

Private Reserve Cabernet Sauvignon, was widely considered the best made in America.

Beaulieu was sold to Heublein Inc. in 1969, and despite his prickly relations with Heublein executives in Connecticut—he called them bean counters—Mr. Knowles became the winery's vice president and general manager that year. He was appointed president in 1975 and chairman in 1982. In 1987, the Napa Valley Vintners Association named him one of the Valley's 12 "living legends," a group that included Robert Mondavi, Peter Mondavi, Louis P. Martini and Hanns Kornell.

Mr. Knowles, a native of Bethel, Conn., took to the trumpet as a small boy and was hired at the age of 12 to play in a local jazz band. During the big-band era he played first with Red Norvo and Mildred Bailey, then with Glenn Miller and later with Charlie Spivak and his orchestra. He made 122 records with the Miller band, including "In the Mood," its signature recording.

Besides his wife, he leaves a daughter, Barbara Pinches of New Rochelle, N.Y.; a brother, Robert; a sister, Bernice Scott, and two grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO RANSOM EVERGLADES SCHOOL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize one of the five oldest institutions in Dade County and in my congressional district, Ransom Everglades School, as it dedicates its new Middle School Science Center today, September 4. The Middle School Science Center has been built in true Ransom Everglades form, with all volunteer and donated funds.

Ransom Everglades School traces its founding to 1893 when a young Harvard-educated lawyer, Paul Ransom, came to pioneer Miami from Buffalo, NY. Mr. Ransom built a small tutoring camp he called Pine Knot Camp in Coconut Grove. He also contributed property in New York's Adirondack Mountains, and started a northern campus, making it the first migratory college-preparatory boarding school for young men, with winter months spent at the Coconut Grove campus and the remainder of the year spent at the Adirondack campus. Duty to one's country and society, along with academic excellence, was always emphasized by Mr. Ransom. In 1974, Ransom School merged with another independent school in Coconut Grove, Everglades Schools For Girls, and was later renamed as Ransom Everglades School.

Today, the school continues as a nonprofit, tax-exempt, independent, and co-educational college-preparatory day school for grades 6 through 12, with 870 students on both campuses. Although it has only a small endowment, a significant number of its students are on scholarship based on financial need and merit admission. Ransom Everglades is also a founding member of Summerbridge, a national program to educate students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds at the Nation's best college-preparatory, independent schools. Despite its very limited financial resources, Ransom Everglades has achieved national stature, sending its well-prepared students to the finest colleges in the country.

I comment Mr. Eric Buermann, chairman of the board of trustees, Mr. John Cotton, headmaster of Ransom Everglades, and his hard-working team for their efforts and all those individuals from within and outside the Ransom Everglades community for making the new Middle School Science Center a reality that present and future students will be able to enjoy and learn from.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
1998

SPEECH OF

HON. SCOTTY BAESLER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. BAESLER. Mr. Chairman, some of our colleagues continue their efforts to limit or eliminate development assistance to India as part of the foreign operations appropriations bill. I strongly oppose these efforts.

On August 15, India celebrated its 50th anniversary of democratic self-rule. Last year, India held the world's largest democratic elections. With nearly 300 million people going to the polls, the election was called epic by the New York Times, and extraordinary by the Washington Times. Any attempt to unfairly stigmatize India by placing limits on the small amounts of development assistance that the United States provides would have a devastating impact on United States-India relations.

The relationship between the United States and India continues to thrive and the United States is now India's largest overseas investor and its biggest trading partner. During the past 6 years, India's ambitious economic reform program has allowed United States business in India to grow dramatically. Exports from the United States were up 40 percent in 1996, and between 1991 and 1996 United States investment in India was 29.5 percent of all investment.

And throughout this economic boom, India's human rights record has steadily improved. India abolished the Terrorist and Disruptive (Prevention) Act which was the subject of objection by several human rights activists. An independent National Human Rights Commission has been established and is widely believed to be aggressively pursuing human rights. And the most recent United States State Department human rights report praised the commission's independence and noted that India has made substantial progress in the area of human rights.

Any effort to limit or eliminate development assistance should be opposed. As India continues to develop politically, economically, and socially, I believe it is important that the United States continue to send positive signals of support and understanding to the world's largest democracy.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2014,
TAXPAYER RELIEF ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. VINCE SNOWBARGER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. SNOWBARGER. Mr. Speaker, I proudly support this landmark tax relief bill. Today, we give American families their first significant tax cut in 16 years. Families with children will receive a \$400 credit for each child in 1998 and \$500 per child beginning in 1999. Investors, most of whom are hard-working middle-class citizens, will get a significant reduction in the capital gains tax. Millions of parents will be able to pass on the family business or farm to their children without worrying whether they can pay the estate taxes. Expanded IRA's will make home ownership and education possible for more families than before. And all of this is done within the context of the Republican commitment to the first balanced budget in three decades.

Along with most Americans, I wish this bill provided even more tax relief. In fact, I believe we should have cut tax rates across the board. And I regret that the President insisted on continuing to tax Americans on income that is solely the result of inflation. But with President Clinton in the White House, a more comprehensive tax relief plan simply was not possible.

This is not a perfect bill, but it is a reasonable compromise between Republican efforts to win tax relief for American families and President Clinton's insistence on more Government spending. We should consider how far we have come in the 4 short years since President Clinton and the Democrats raised taxes on every working—and nonworking—American. The American people rejected the big-government Democrats in 1994 and 1996 and elected Republicans to Congress to restrain the growth of Government and allow families to keep more of what they earn. Republicans heard that plea and today we are delivering.

Last week, when the President and many Members of Congress were considering bowing to the President's attempt to renege on the size of the tax relief we had pledged to the American people, I wrote the members of the conference committee, insisting they give us a bill that would allow us to keep our word. I am very pleased to say that since my letter was sent, the tax relief in this bill was restored to its full amount. I thank the conferees for responding to my concern.

American families can keep more of their money because we kept our word.

Now we should turn our attention toward simplifying the Tax Code and reforming the IRS. I will introduce legislation after the August recess to provide for a flat tax at the option of each individual taxpayer and I expect to be involved in congressional oversight of gross abuses at the IRS.

CAMPBELL AMENDMENT TO H.R.
2159

SPEECH OF

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Campbell-Payne amendment.

This amendment is very timely in that it seems fashionable today to cut the Africa accounts by any amount necessary. Last year the African Development Fund received \$40 million—which is low compared to the previous years.

Today, the President allocated \$50 million for the fund and it is now being cut by \$25 million, which represents a 50 percent cut. The fund is the largest source of capital for the 39 poorest African countries outside the World Bank.

It uses a grassroots approach and it is unique within the development community in Africa. All of the fund's grants are made with indigenous, nongovernmental organizations, in response to African-defined problems and proposals.

It is also the largest co-financing partner for IDA in Africa and it reaches many levels of African society that other development banks do not, including IDA. Let me just say that it costs the fund a small amount to operate a country office in Africa. In fact, the fund's whole country operation costs less than half of what a single expatriate costs a bilateral or multilateral donor organization.

As I stated earlier, the administration requested \$50 million for fiscal year 1998. \$50 million is a small amount of money considering that we spent \$2.2 billion on 20 B-2 bombers. For \$1 billion it will ultimately cost for additional B-2 bombers, we could: immunize all children in developing countries, immunize children, support family planning, end malnutrition, illiteracy and help emerging democracies. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the use of ballistic weapons is no longer a viable solution to solve our foreign policy problems.

Yet we can do the minimal amount for the less developed countries of Africa. This year the fund will lend 4 times more than USAid which takes the strain out of this organization. It supports poverty reduction, agriculture sector production, basic education, health and economic reform.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Africa, let me just say that we should stop thrashing the African accounts. It is unfair and discriminates against the less fortunate.

In 1996, the fund increased its net income to \$150 million and that same year, the fund's procurement resulted in \$170 million in contracts for American business, a 100 percent increase over last year's figures. As you know, any reduction impacts heavily on the lives of millions of vulnerable Africans every day.

The tools of U.S. foreign assistance is needed to maintain our leadership around the world. Every President, Democrat or Republican, needs sufficient resources to carry out critical foreign policy objectives. These resources are even more essential today in the post-cold-war era as threats to U.S. interests are more closely linked to political and economic stability and regional conflicts.